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spending the winter in Washington. The Coast and Geodetic Survey asked the Board to adopt this list of names. The United States Hydrographic Office had previously submitted a manuscript list of about 4,000 coastwise names which list had been compiled in that office and asked for its adoption by the Board. To that request the Board had responded by recommending that it be submitted to Father Algue for comment, correction and criticism. This list with Father Algue's criticisms, together with the Coast and Geodetic Survey list was presented and discussed and, as the outcome, both lists were referred to the Hydrographic Office for comparison with a view to discovering cases of discrepancy.

The Board proceeded with its usual routine cases, deciding 21 of them. Most of these are minor features in different parts of the country, and thus of only local interest. For example, whether it is Bobs or Bobbs, Douglas or Douglass, Mullin or Mullen, Reem or Reams, etc. Such cases are for the most part easily disposed of by getting, by correspondence, local information.

Two or three cases were of wider interest. For a county in Idaho the Board adopts the form Nez Perce (not Nez Perces) conformably to the uniform practise in that county and in Idaho. For a river in southwestern Iowa the form Nishnabotna was adopted in place of several other forms which have been more or less used. For three glaciers in Glacier Bay, Alaska, were adopted the names Carroll (not Woods), Grand Pacific (not Johns Hopkins), and Rendu (not Charpentier). All these names, including the rejected forms, are still in use, but there has been confusion in their application. The Board follows the original usage as printed on Coast and Geodetic Survey map No. 3,095 (edition of July, 1899).

Finally, one more case in Alaska may be mentioned. The easternmost point of Kadiak is supposed to be the one seen by Bering in 1741 and by him called St. Hermogenes; on some charts written Hermogenes. Cook in 1778 called it Greville. Some of the Russian charts call it Yelovoi (spruce) and others Tolstoi (broad). Its supposed native name is Chiniak, which on one chart has appeared as

Tuniak. The present local usage is reported to be Chiniak and this was adopted by the Board.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Geological Society of London has made the following awards for 1900: Wollaston medal, Dr. C. Barrois, Secretary of the International Geological Congress. Wollaston fund, Dr. A. W. Rowe, for papers on zonal geology and paleontology of the chalk of England; Bigsby medal, G. W. Lamplugh, of the British Geological Survey. Murchison medal to A. J. Jukes-Browne, of the same. Murchison fund, to T. S. Hall, of Melbourne, for work on the Tertiary Geology of Victoria. Lyell medal to Dr. R. H. Traquair, pal-ichthyologist of Edinburgh. Lyell fund to be divided between Dr. J. W. Evans, for work on Indian geology, and A. McHenry, of the Geological Survey of Ireland.

WILLIAM H. CROCKER, of San Francisco, has offered to defray the expenses of a solar eclipse expedition to be sent by the University of California from the Lick observatory to Sumatra to observe the total eclipse of the sun on May 17th. An astronomer and assistants will sail from San Francisco on February 19th to be absent until July. They will establish an observatory camp somewhere within twenty miles of Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra.

AT the recent International Congress of Hygiene and Demography a committee was appointed on the hygiene of streets, of which Dr. R. Hering of New York is the American member.

AMONG the honors conferred by Queen Victoria for the New Year are the K.C.B. on Sir William Turner, professor of anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, and baronetcies on Dr. William Church, president of the Royal College of Physicians, and Dr. Thomas Barlow, a London physician.

PROFESSOR E. VON DRYGALSKI, of the University of Berlin, has been elected an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

THE Spencer Lens Company, Buffalo, N.Y., of which Dr. Roswell Park is president, announces that it has placed its scientific

department in charge of Dr. Hermann Kellner, who has been associated with Professor Abbe in the optical works of Carl Zeiss at Jena. Mr. Carl F. Dieckmann, who has also been employed at the Zeiss optical works, has been engaged as superintendent.

DR. BUSHROD W. JAMES, of Philadelphia, has been elected president of the Pennsylvania Fish Protective Association.

MR. G. T. HASTINGS, who was last year assistant in botany in Cornell University, is this year teacher of science in the English Institute, Santiago, Chili. Mr. Hastings's engagement is for five years, and during that time he expects to make a thorough study of the flora of the region.

DR. VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, professor of hygiene in the University of Michigan, has been appointed to a third term as member of the Michigan State Board of Health.

PROFESSOR E. F. BUCHNER, of the department of psychology of New York University, has been elected an honorary member of the new French Société Libre pour l'Étude Psychologique de l'Enfant, of which Professor F. Buisson, of the Sorbonne, is president.

THE Science Club of Northwestern University held its last meeting on the evening of January 11th. The Club was addressed by Professor A. V. E. Young on 'A Century of Discovery among the Elements.'

PROFESSOR WILLIAM HALLOCK, of Columbia University, gave on January 22d the second address before the Washington Academy of Sciences on the 'Progress and Tendency of Science during the Nineteenth Century,' his subject being physics.

DR. DAVID T. DAY, of the United States Geological Survey, is giving a series of Columbia University lectures at the American Museum of Natural History on Saturday evenings, as follows: January 5th, 'The Mining Outlook of the Opening Century'; January 12th, 'The World's Mineral Wealth as shown at the Paris Exposition'; January 19th, 'The Petroleum Industry of the United States'; January 26th, 'The Mineral Resources of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.'

THE Friday evening meetings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain opened on January 18, 1901, when Professor Dewar was expected to give a lecture on 'Gases at the Beginning and End of the Century.'

DR. HARTINGTON, who has been relieved from the position of head of the medical department of the University of West Virginia by the Board of Regents, has brought suit to recover \$25,000 from the president of the University.

THE death is announced of M. Charles Hermite, the eminent French mathematician, at the age of seventy-eight years.

THE death is also announced at the age of seventy-five years of Dr. Potain, professor of medicine at various institutions in Paris since 1876, member of the Academy of Medicine since 1882, and of the Academy of Sciences since 1894.

THE position of hydrographic draughtsman in the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, at a salary of \$600 per annum, will be filled by Civil Service examination on February 5th and 6th.

WE are requested to state that a young Russian gentleman, now living at St. Petersburg, who has done excellent work in physics and bacteriology, desires to find a position in the United States in the field of physiology or the applications of physics. Those interested in this matter will do well to correspond directly with His Excellency, Dr. H. Wild, 56 Englisch Viertel-Str., Zurich, Switzerland, or with Professor Cleveland Abbe, Washington, D. C.

THE Carmichael prize of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, which is of the value of £120, has been awarded to Mr. H. Nelson Hardy, F.R.C.S.Ed. for an essay dealing with the state of medicine, surgery and pharmacy in the United Kingdom.

THE Astley Cooper triennial prize of £300 will be awarded by Guy's Hospital, London, for an essay on 'The Pathology of Carcinoma and the Distribution and Frequency of the Secondary Deposits corresponding to the Various Primary Growths.' The essays should be sent to Guy's Hospital on or before January 1, 1904.

THE New York Zoological Society has presented the American Museum of Natural History with the following specimens: A young

moose (*Alces americanus*), an equine deer (*Cervus equinus*), an orang utang (*Simia satyrus*), a loris (*Nycticebus tardigradus*), an ocelot (*Felis pardalis*), three bay lynxes (*Lynx rufus*), a jaguarondi (*Felis jaguarondi*), two black leopards (*Felis pardus*), a raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

AT the 526th meeting of the Philosophical Society of Washington, held December 22, 1900, in the assembly room of the Cosmos Club, the following officers were elected for the calendar year 1901: *President*, C. D. Walcott, Geological Survey; *Vice-Presidents*, R. Rathbun, Smithsonian Institution; J. H. Gore, Columbian University; C. Adler, Smithsonian Institution; E. D. Preston, Coast Survey; *Treasurer*, B. R. Green, Library of Congress; *Secretaries*, J. F. Hayford, Coast Survey; C. K. Wead, Patent Office; *General Committee*, W. A. DeCaenry, War Department; G. W. Littlehales, Hydrographic Office; H. M. Paul, Navy Department; F. W. True, National Museum; I. Winston, Coast Survey; J. E. Watkins, National Museum; J. G. Hagen, Georgetown Observatory; C. F. Marvin, Weather Bureau; L. A. Bauer, Coast Survey.

AT the annual meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, on January 8th, the following officers were elected: *President*, W. H. Holmes; *General Secretary*, Hannah L. Bartlett; *Treasurer*, Perry B. Pierce; *Curator*, Mariana P. Seaman; *Councilors-at-large*, Alice C. Fletcher, J. Walter Fewkes, and J. D. McGuire. At the ensuing meeting of the Board of Managers the councilors were increased by the election of Weston Flint, F. W. Hodge, Walter Hough, George M. Kober, D. S. Lamb, John H. McCormick, Edith C. Westcott and Thomas Wilson; and the organization was completed by selecting Walter Hough as Secretary to the Board, and designating the vice-presidencies as follows: Somatology, D. S. Lamb; psychology, Frank Baker; esthetology, W. J. McGee; technology, J. Walter Fewkes; sociology, George M. Kober; philology, J. W. Powell; sophiology, Alice C. Fletcher.

AT the annual meeting of the Columbia Historical Society, held on January 7, 1901, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: *President*, John A. Kasson; *First Vice-President*,

Ainsworth R. Spofford; *Second Vice-President*, A. B. Hagner; *Treasurer*, J. Dudley Morgan; *Recording Secretary*, Mary Stevens Beall; *Corresponding Secretary*, M. I. Weller; *Curator*, James F. Hood; *Chronicler*, William B. Bryan; *Managers* (for term expiring in 1905), Lewis J. Davis and J. Ormond Wilson.

IT will be remembered that at the fourth International Zoological Congress, held at Cambridge in 1898, it was decided that the fifth Congress, in 1901, should be held in Germany. Announcement has now been made, says *Nature*, that the meeting place will be Berlin, on August 12-16, and the president, Professor K. Moebius, director of the zoological collection of the Natural History Museum, with Professor F. E. Schulze, director of the Zoological Institute, as vice-president. The secretaries of the Congress will be Herr P. Matschie, Dr. M. Meissner and Dr. R. Hartmeyer. The treasurers will be Herr H. Schalow and Herr Otto Stutzbach. Arrangements as to meetings and papers will be in charge of Professor L. H. Plate; apartments and receptions will be under the care of Dr. L. Heck, and the lighter pleasures of the meeting will be managed by Dr. O. Jaekel. The meetings will be held in the Natural History Museum and neighboring rooms of the University. Among the subjects to be brought before the Congress are the following: 'Fossil Remains of Man,' Professor Branco (Berlin); 'Vitalism and Mechanism,' Professor Bütschli (Heidelberg); 'Theories of Fertilization,' Professor Yves Delage (Paris); 'The Psychological Attributes of Ants,' Professor A. Forel (Morges); 'The Malarial Problem from a Zoological Point of View,' Professor Grassi (Rome); 'Mimicry and Natural Selection,' Professor E. B. Poulton (Oxford). After the conclusion of the Congress an excursion will be made to Hamburg for the purpose of visiting the Natural History Museum and Zoological Garden there, and also to Heligoland. Communications concerning the Congress should be made to the president, 43, Invalidenstrasse, Berlin, N. 4. Admission to the Congress will be free to all zoologists and all friends of zoology.

IT is stated in *Terrestrial Magnetism* that the Magnetic Observatory at Cheltenham, Mary-

land, near Washington, D. C., which is to form the principal base station of the magnetic survey of the United States, is now ready for the installation of the instruments. The buildings were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. J. A. Fleming, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who also drew up the plans. Dr. W. G. Cady, a graduate of Brown University, and of the University of Berlin, and a member of the Division of Terrestrial Magnetism during the past six months, will have principal charge of the observational work. It is the intention to carry out at this observatory magnetic, meteorological, seismological, atmospheric-electric, and earth-current observations.

AT the meeting of the New York Zoological Society on January 15th the following officers were reelected: *President*, Levi P. Morton; *Executive Committee*, Levi P. Morton, *ex-officio*; Henry F. Osborn, chairman; John L. Cadwalader, counsel; Charles T. Barney, John S. Barnes, Philip Schuyler, Madison Grant and William White Niles. The report of the Executive Committee sets forth the necessity for an increase of annual membership to 3,000. The income is now \$7,900 annually, and what is needed is an income of \$30,000 annually. The report speaks of the increasing attendance, and says that with the additional increase from rapid transit the walks, paths and buildings will be taxed to their utmost. The total attendance for the year was 325,925. Regarding the funds appropriated by the city for maintenance of the park, the report has this to say: "For two years there has been a deficiency in maintenance, owing to no lack of good will on the part of the city authorities, but a failure to appreciate the needs of the Park. In 1899 the City contributed \$30,000 and the Society contributed \$7,038.61 towards the maintenance of the Park. In 1900 the maintenance fund of \$40,000 again resulted in a serious deficiency, which has been met by the Society by a contribution of \$6,524.04. The Society estimated \$80,000 as the fund needed for 1901, in order to meet the increased demand for food and additional keepers; the fund assigned is \$65,000. We trust that this fund will enable the committee by the greatest economy to maintain the

Park on its present limited scale without a serious deficiency.

MR. CARNEGIE has offered to build at Syracuse a library for \$200,000. The city will provide a site and \$30,000 for maintenance.

THE new building for the Boston Medical Library was formally opened on January 12th. The speakers announced on the program were: Dr. Francis W. Draper, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society; Dr. William Osler, professor of medicine in Johns Hopkins University; Dr. John S. Billings, librarian of the New York Public Library; Dr. Horatio C. Wood, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Henry P. Walcott, acting president of Harvard University. The new building, which is on the Fenway, is of stone and brick, and contains ample accommodation for the library of 32,000 volumes, together with rooms for lectures and meetings.

THE Swiss Parliament has voted a permanent subsidy to the Concilium Bibliographicum, which assures the continuation of the work inaugurated and carried forward with so much energy by Dr. H. H. Field. The vote was passed without opposition in the lower house and nearly unanimously in the upper house.

THE executive board of the Association for maintaining the American Women's Table at the Zoological Station at Naples and for promoting Scientific Research by Women announces that, in addition to maintaining a table at Naples, it is able to offer for the season 1901 the free use of a table at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Holl. The appointments are made by the executive board, with the cooperation of a regularly appointed board of advisors, on whose judgment the executive committee relies for decision in questions relating to the scholarship of candidates based on the results of work presented for examination. The members of the present board of advisors are Professor Ethan A. Andrews, of Johns Hopkins University, Professor R. H. Chittenden, of Yale University, and Dr. W. T. Porter, of the Harvard Medical School. The year of the Association begins in April, and all applications for the year 1901, both for the table at Naples and for that at Wood's Holl,

should be sent, on or before March 1, 1901, to the secretary, Miss Florence M. Cushing, 8 Walnut street, Boston, Mass.

As we have already announced the same Association has offered a prize of one thousand dollars for the best thesis presented by a woman, on a scientific subject, embodying the results of her independent laboratory research in any part of the field covered by the biological, chemical and physical sciences. The board of examiners for the prize is as follows:

Biological Sciences: Dr. William H. Howell, Johns Hopkins Medical School; Dr. William Trelease, Washington University; Dr. Charles O. Whitman, University of Chicago; Dr. Edmund B. Wilson, Columbia University.

Chemical Sciences: Dr. Russell H. Chittenden, Yale University; Dr. John U. Nef, University of Chicago; Dr. Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Theodore W. Richards, Harvard University.

Physical Sciences: Dr. Carl Barus, Brown University; Dr. Albert A. Michelson, University of Chicago; Dr. Edward W. Morley, Western Reserve University; Dr. Arthur G. Webster, Clark University.

THE International Mining Congress will meet at Boise, Idaho, in July of the present year.

ACCORDING to a recent bulletin of the Census Bureau, the center of population of the United States is now latitude 39° 9'.36; longitude, 85° 48'.54, having moved westward about fourteen miles and southward about three miles since the last census.

THE *British Medical Journal* states that Professor Claudio Fermi and Dr. Tonsini, of Sassari, have recently reported the results of experiments in the prophylaxis of malaria made by them in the island of Asinara, off the northwest coast of Sardinia. They succeeded in destroying the *Anopheles* larvae by means of petroleum poured into the pools of the island. This was repeated twice a month. The process was begun in June and continued until the end of November. The mosquitoes in the air were destroyed inside houses by means of a mixture of powdered pyrethrum, chrysanthemum, valerian, etc., and the *zanzolina* of Celli and Casagrandi. In the dormitories of prisons, when there was nothing better available, chlorine, generated by treating calcium chloride

with sulphuric acid, was employed. Protective nettings were applied to windows. The result was that hardly any *Anopheles* were found in any dwelling, while *Culex pipiens* was much scarcer than in former years. Not a single case of primary malaria was observed.

THE Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey has in press two bulletins of its economic series. One of these is the first part of a report on the clays and clay industries of the State and is by Dr. E. R. Buckley, assistant superintendent of the Survey. The other, written by Professor U. S. Grant of Northwestern University, deals with the copper-bearing rocks of the northern part of the State. It is expected that these bulletins will be issued in January, 1901.

WE quote the following editorial note from *Nature*: "A few weeks ago the new anthropological collections in the American Museum of Natural History in New York were opened to the public, and these valuable collections now occupy five halls, and others are being provided. We learn from our contemporary, SCIENCE, that the accessions to the anthropological collections of the museum obtained during the last three years have largely been due to extended scientific research undertaken by the institution. In this respect the methods of the American Museum of Natural History differ considerably from those pursued by a number of other institutions. It has not been the policy of the museum to accumulate rapidly and indiscriminately more or less valuable specimens collected on trading expeditions or purchased from dealers; but an endeavor has been made to build up representative collections and to obtain at the same time the fullest and most detailed information in regard to specimens, so that each addition to the exhibit of the museum can be made thoroughly instructive and will represent a material contribution to science. There is no doubt this is the best way to build up a museum, and it is to be deplored that the various museums of the British Islands do not follow the example so worthily set by this and other American museums. Our English method is rather to wait like a spider in its web in the hope that something will eventually be caught;

in the meanwhile, other institutions are intelligently collecting wholesale in diverse interesting regions, while we are content with occasional specimens which usually have no history, or at most a very imperfect one, and for these we often have to pay a stiff profit to a dealer."

THE New York *Times* lays stress on its announcement that the newspaper contains 'all the news that's fit to print.' Does the editor regard the following, taken from a recent issue as 'fit to print'?

"James Conroy, of 127 Hopkins Avenue, Jersey City, claims to have devised a system of springs and weights, which, operating as a balance, will run machinery without the aid of fuel, electricity, or any other motive power. The system is so simple, he says, that the only wonder about it is that it was never discovered before. It may be operated, he says, by a boy. While it is not perpetual motion, he says it will run until one of the springs or some other part of the arrangement breaks, but that will only mean a cessation of movement until a new part is substituted for that which is broken. He will not exhibit his machinery, but says he has demonstrated its power by operating a pump in his house. All he will say is that the power is furnished according to a decimal system making ten pounds the unit of weight. {This unit may be increased by multiples of ten until the desired power for any machine is attained. He says he can easily satisfy any engineer of the validity of his claims. Another thing Mr. Conroy claims is that should any part of the machinery break the machine will not be wholly disabled, but will continue to run with a power diminished only by the broken part, which will be one-tenth, the diminution continuing in that ratio for each broken part."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* cables that since the Pasteur Institute was opened at Kasauli about 100 patients bitten by mad dogs have been treated, among whom not a single death has occurred. Appeals for funds from the municipalities, however, have been rejected. Native opinion, especially among the Hindus, joins the Buddhists in pronouncing against the Institute owing to a mistaken idea that cruel operations are practised upon living dumb animals. Memorials have been submitted to the Government protesting against State aid, though this is only given to enable British soldiers to be treated in India instead of proceeding to Paris, thus saving a

large sum annually. Bishop Welldon, preaching in the cathedral, referred to the opposition to the Institute in England and India. He said he had visited Kasauli and seen the operations, and stated that the medical process was characterized in all its aspects by the most thoughtful and scrupulous humanity. Anesthetics were employed, and the animals showed no visible sign of suffering, dying eventually, not of hydrophobia, but of paralysis. He urged people to be slow to condemn a remedial process which, at the cost of a slight infliction of pain on animals, relieved and removed suffering so intense as hydrophobia in the case of human beings.

THE report of the Meteorological Council of the Royal Society for the year ended March 31, 1900, has been issued. The work of the council is summarized under the heads of ocean meteorology, weather telegraphy and climatology. The inquiry relative to the unusually severe weather which prevailed in the Atlantic during the winter 1898-99 has been completed, and the charts illustrating the results of the investigations will be ready for publication shortly. A table is given comparing the forecasts for the United Kingdom with the subsequent weather actually experienced. The complete success, partial success, partial failure and complete failure of the forecasts are estimated according to definite rules. Partial success and partial failure are defined as meaning that the forecast was correct or incorrect for more than half the elements dealt with at the places of observation situated in the district in question. This table, when summarized, gives 55 per cent. of complete successes, 27 per cent. of partial successes, 12 per cent. of partial failures and 6 per cent. of complete failures.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

THE following large gifts for education have been made during the week: John D. Archbold of New York City, a vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, has given \$400,000 to the endowment fund of Syracuse University, on the condition that a like amount be raised among other friends of the institution; Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given \$225,000 to the